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# MORALITY

## Concentrated Capital in Private Hands.

### The Man-Hunt.

**Wanamaker, Appearing Before the Industrial Commission to Testify on Department Stores, Sings Their Praises, but Forgets to Furnish Illustrations from his Own Experience—An Observer Tells one of These Experiences.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Yesterday John Wanamaker "testified" before the Industrial Commission on the subject of Trusts and Monopolies in general, and the sub-department of "Department" stores in particular. The burden of his song was that these stores were beneficial, 'as they had a substantial "economic" and "moral" basis for their existence. He said literally:

It is a natural product evolved from conditions that exist as a result of fixed trade laws. Cheaper capital, better transportation, more rapid communication, make the modern retail store possible, natural, and useful; therefore, inevitable. Executive capacity combined with the command of capital finds opportunity in these conditions which are in harmony with the irresistible determination of the producer to meet the consumer directly and of merchandise to find distribution along the lines of least resistance. Economy in the expenditure of money, time, and effort measure department store success. Just in proportion as these ends are reached is it popular, powerful, and prosperous.

This testimony should not be forgotten. Least of all should it be misunderstood.

"Executive capacity," we are told, "combined with the command of capital," finds opportunities to bestow this blessing on mankind.

The Socialist knows that concentration of the means of production is "capable" of bestowing blessings on mankind, inasmuch as concentration increases the amount of wealth that is enjoyable. But the Socialists emphasize the fact that this benign power of concentration is only a "capability." The Socialist knows and constantly proves the point that such benign "capabilities" are blighted by the private ownership of the concentrated means of production. On the other hand, the Wanamaker class, when it praises concentration of capital, praises it for the good it accomplishes now, under private ownership.

Now, it so happens that the "morality" of concentration under capitalism, as preached by Wanamaker, can be illustrated by an incident in the concentrating career of Wanamaker himself. It is this:

Some time ago, Wanamaker found it desirable for his moral purposes to "concentrate" unto himself the plant of a certain shoe manufacturer in Philadelphia. This manufacturer happened to be turning out a kind of shoe that got much in vogue: the leather of which the shoe was made being treated in a secret way. The profits made by this manufacturer, Wanamaker thought it was more "moral" for him to make himself; and, having the "executive capacity" combined with the "necessary capital," he proceeded to moralize. He entered into a contract with the manufacturer to pay him $3 for each pair of shoes, that being $1 more than the manufacturer formerly got, providing the manufacturer sold the whole output of his factory for one year to him, Wanamaker, alone.

The manufacturer considered this a good business transaction, and made up his mind to sell that year a pile of shoes, a larger pile than ever before, because, altho' he was to sell to no one else than Wanamaker, the contract pledged his one customer to buy all that was produced.

The factory was accordingly enlarged, large sums of money being borrowed for that purpose, and the manufacturer rolled in to manufacture shoes. This he did with a vim. And, without a murmur, Wanamaker received and paid for the goods.

Things went on swimmingly—until the expiration of the contract. At the end of the year Wanamaker blandly, and with the innocent, guileless smile of a baby, said "he did not care to renew the contract." The manufacturer did not mind. He calculated very simply this way: "For the term of this last whole year I have been turning out, at the wholesale price of $3, shoes that I formerly sold at $2 wholesale; at the $2 price I made a profit; I can again make a profit at that price; I shall simply return to my $2 wholesale price." No sooner had he started when he discovered the steel trap into which he had fallen, and before long he was a ruined man.

During the fat year of the contract with Wanamaker, the year when he could sell to no one else, the stock on hand in all the retail stores had been exhausted,—except at Wanamaker's. During that year Wanamaker had all the shoes turned out by that manufacturer carefully stored away, never selling one. At the end of the year his supply was tremendous, and he forthwith put it on his shelves at THE RETAIL PRICE OF $2, i. e., $1 less than he paid for them. By this stroke of "morality" none of the other retail stores, who had to buy wholesale at $2, could compete with him by now again supplying themselves. Thus with one swoop of the hand, both the manufacturer and the small stores were placed "hors du combat." The notes, etc., coming due, and no sales, the manufacturer went into bankruptcy, and Wanamaker bought him out cheap.

While "morality" is at work grinding down the small capitalist at one end of the line and concentrating wealth, it is simultaneously at work, at the other end of the line, grinding down the workers, and absorbing more wealth into itself.

The Trust in the hands of the capitalist class, is an immoral thing. It is a scourge to the people. It is an eddy into which all others are suctioned, producing misery and distress, on the one hand, and Wanamaker perambulating lumps of hypocrisy, bloated with wealth, on the other.

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It is not as compensation for risk run that society permits the capitalist class to amass large fortunes. Individual capitalists run a risk, no doubt, by reason of the competition of other capitalists; but the whole class of capitalists run no risk whatever. Their property increases as a class, irrespective of bankruptcy and ruin of individuals of that class. The fact remains, therefore, that without gain by exchange, without compensation for risk, and in numberless cases without the slightest social service on their part—with far less of social service, indeed, htan a Lucullus rendered to Rome—they obtain vastly increased wealth.—From Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

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One evening last week, Mr. Isaac Cowen, of the Machinists' Union, late of Cleveland, gave a lecture on Unionism. Mr. Cowen claims to be a Socialist, and, it must be admitted, he did use the word "Socialism" quite frequently in the course of his address; essentially, though, he is a pure and simpler. The address was positively instructive on things generally. It showed the wisdom of the unregenerated pure and simpler in vehemently opposing Socialism. Mr. Cowen's Socialism was just enough to make his pure and simpledom look ridiculous, while his pure and simpledom was ample to queer his Socialism. As a result, his address was a protracted series of contradictions, which did not escape the audience.

Most remarkable of all, in connection with the affair, was the evidence given, by a man in the audience, of the unerring instinct of the pure and simpler. This man, evidently a genius of pure and simpledom, discounted all the Socialist phrases used by Mr. Cowen, and, all to shreds by his critics, the man rose seeing that Mr. Cowen was being torn and uttered the following golden words:

"I agree with Mr. Cowen; we ought to be good to the capitalists, so that they may be good to us."!!!!

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How little the proletariat has to expect from the "intellect" of the ruling class may be judged from the posture struck by ex-Judge John F. Dillon before the problem of ignorance and its accompaniment of vulgarity.

Dillon is considered a bright luminary in the capitalist intellectual world; he was one of the powers of the Greater New York Charter, and is generally taken to be a profound thinker. His attention being called to the low order of men elected to the Municipal Assembly, his intellectual (and, of course, also "religious") friend expressed himself this way:

A stream cannot rise above its source, and the members of the Municipal Assembly, whoever they are, are the choice of the people themselves. They are the result of universal suffrage, and I see no immediate way to improve the character of our local Legislature except the abolition of universal suffrage.

That the abolition, not of suffrage, but of the capitalist system, is the remedy for the evil complained of, of that Dillon has not the remotest idea. And what is more, the bare suggestion of the thought would cause him to flare up.

Modern society has nothing more to expect from its rulers. They are hopelessly blind and intellectually perverse.

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It does seem as if there is progress, despite Socialist contention to the contrary. Fifteen years ago the New York "Sun" admitted that there were, at that time, men in New York ready to commit murder for $2. The other day, that is to say, a man was caught here who committed murder for $20. As the price of the murderer seems to have jumped up, it would seem that prosperity has struck the poor to a higher degree than the pestiferous Socialists would admit.

# "Before" and "After"

## The Swiftest, Easiest, Neatest, Cleanest Way Against Fraud.

**A Capitalist Concern, Which Wishes to Rise on the Wings of Monopoly Issues a Circular that, in Later Years, it Would be Glad to Recall—In the Meantime the Circular is First Class Socialist Literature.**

PAINESVILLE, O., Dec. 11.—"Before and After Taking" is a quite common label. Every patent medicine, almost, has circulars bearing the inscription, and accompanied with pictures to show the effect of the "taking." I think it is time for a new adaptation of the principles. And I start the ball a-rolling. I now wish to describe another sort of "Before and After." It is the conduct of the capitalist "Before" he is well in the saddle of monopoly, and "After" he feels himself firm therein.

Watchers of the way these capitalists act must have been more than once struck by a certain contradiction in these people's words. One time they maintain that improved machinery displaces nobody; on the contrary, gives work to larger numbers; another time they produce long figures intending to prove their economics, that is to say, displacements of workers. As a rule, however, the latter statement is so involved that the real meaning does not of itself transpire. Now there is an instance that marks a new departure.

We have in this town a certain basket company. It has been changing its plant, buying up land, and otherwise spreading its wings for a flight to monopol. This concern wants funds. The raising of loans is not always easy or convenient. But highly convenient is the returns from sales of stocks. The funds so collected can be used without their eating you up; moreover there are ways of disposing of individual small stock-holders and confiscating their stocks: the stocks of many small holders gathered in, like dry leaves, in this way are quite an item. Accordingly our Painesville basket concern has turned its hand to that. It being now at the stage of "Before" monopoly, it has issued a prospectus in which the following blunt admissions are made:

Where an expert operator formerly produced 300 baskets daily by hand, the same operator, with the machine, with greater ease, now produces 4,000 baskets daily. Hand-made baskets will be thus practically driven out of the market.
Twenty men, by hand, made 6,000 baskets per day.
Seventeen girls, with machines, average 60,000 baskets per day.
One girl and machine displacing 12 hand operators.

The concern may or may not verify its monopoly dreams. If it does, then we may soon see here in Painesville a capitalistic somerset, and the "After" performance will begin. Strikes, boycotts and lock-outs having followed upon the drama of monopoly, the concern will then declare that "all the talk of displacement of labor" is Socialistic rant.

In the meantime, the prospectus may be needed among the workers as a good agitation leaflet for the Socialist Labor Party, and against pure and simple unionism. Here we have it proven that Socialism is right when it claims that all progress in machinery accrues to the owner of the machine, leaving the working class worse off. The gains that the basket concern expects to make are made by the reduction of the pay-roll.

The ownership and operation of the machinery of production determines who is to be its beneficiary. If the capitalist class owns the machine, that class alone will benefit by it to the detriment of the people. If the people wish to be the beneficiaries of machinery and its ever more improved style, then the people will have to themselves own and operate the machine.

The capitalist class will not hand over its stolen property to the people. The people will have to conquer that. The cleanest, easiest, neatest, swiftest way is to rout the capitalist class at the ballot box with the class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

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At the November election the Socialist vote was substantially increased in the wards making up the Ninth Congressional District of New York. This increase was largely due to the persistent and clear-cut revolutionary attitude of the "Daily Abendblatt" (Jewish). The paper is conducted by the Workingmen's Publishing Association, which association has in its constitution a clause that provides that when a man ceases to be a member of the S. L. P. he at once ceases to be a member of the Publishing Association; moreover the paper is under the direct control of the Party. To more thoroughly equip the "Abendblatt" for effective work, the members of the Publishing Association have arranged for a masquerade and civil ball at Grand Central Palace on the evening of December 30. Every Socialist in Greater New York should attend. For particulars see advertisement on fourth page.

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All continues quiet on the Potomac. The Court has not yet given a decision upon the police-spy "Volkszeitung's" Association's false charges against Party officers.

# Making Experience.

## Socialism Banging Freaks and Frauds in Duluth.

**A Debating Club at the "Steel Plant" Offers Opportunities, not to Convert Crooks, but to So Completely Expose them as to Render them Harmless—Socialist Propaganda Without Kid Gloves Needed.**

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4.—At the "Steel Plant," a suburb of West Superior, there exists a club of workingmen who have organized what is known as the "Socialist School" for the study of Socialism. It is already several years old. When first we were called upon to send them a speaker, we found it to be a veritable incubus of confusion, such as only the "Appeal to Reason (?!)" can engender. One may, from this, glean a faint idea of what we undertook to undo.

From time to time, through the efforts of the more progressive element in the club, we have been called upon to expound Socialism, which we did with no regard to "fairness" or "tolerance," striking hard upon error, regardless whether we made enemies thereby, never straying from the path of straight labor politics to make a friend. The result was, we always floored our opponents, sometimes "dignified" and "learned," coming out on top every time, with the banner of the S. L. P. proudly waving aloft.

Section Duluth received word that a speaker was desired for Nov. 20th, when the subject: "Does Labor receive a just share of the wealth it creates; if not, why not?" would be discussed. It would be superfluous for me to report the details of the whole discussion, or how they were trounced by a "common S. L. P. working man," yet an illustration in the class struggle it is, and will serve as a lesson to many who may chase the moonshine of "fairness" or "tolerance."

There were various speakers, each with an "idea of his own" how to "save Labor." One man went into a long-winded demonstration of all the evils of individual capitalists, and how they water their stocks, and the "poor workingman has to pay for it all!" He showed enough figures on income, percentage, profits, etc., to make the size of the Holy Book fade into nothing. Needless to say, he failed to grasp himself what he was talking about. I showed what nonsense it was for the workers to tear each others' hair over stocks and bonds; that it was no affair of theirs only in so far as it was a part of the whole capitalist system,—that one thing cannot be abolished without destroying the whole organism by which Labor is robbed; how the capitalist class, forced to, by the struggle within its own ranks for supremacy, was continually perfecting the capitalist structure to such a point where it must fall of its own perfection, or be taken possession of by the Working Class; pointing out that the class-conscious worker is carefully studying the status of capitalism, preparing his fellow-worker in turn for the knowledge thus obtained to the advancement of the Socialist movement.

When it was my turn, I briefly reviewed the capitalist system of production, in the factory, mine, etc.; how Labor is robbed because of the capitalist class holding possession of the tools of production, which Labor must use to produce the necessities of life. Denied access to the tools, land, etc., (capital), starvation is the inevitable.

The lesson referred to above was furnished by the last speaker, one Joe Konkel, editor of the "Clarion," a paper nearly equal to the size of a postage stamp, otherwise known as a "reform" paper. I never saw the man before, but I did not go "step by step" in sizing him up as a hidden foe from his short speech. He proved to be one of those fellows we Socialists run across so often—namely, a lickspittle. With soft, appealing words, he lauded Socialism to the skies; what a paradise it would be to the workers; how they would be no slaves, no poor, no rich, everybody would have plenty of food, shelter, etc.; no one would want—oh, it would be beautiful "if it could be accomplished"; he said he was a "Socialist too," thoroughly agreeing with the Socialists on every point, etc., etc.

Dealing on the class struggle in a general way; using some cases to illustrate, I showed that sentiment in the Labor Movement was the greatest drawback to its success; how the movement was placed in a compromising position by just such sentimentalists, who harp upon being Socialists, but fail to give support to the S. L. P., morally or otherwise; the necessity of a strictly revolutionary party of Labor, if the tools of production and distribution, and the political powers are to be wrenched from the robber class; the necessity of dealing in straight class-conscious labor politics at the ballot box, compromising, fusing with, or giving aid to no other party or individual, that has not in view the abolition of wage slavery and the construction of the Socialist Republic. I showed that the S. L. P. was the only party of labor, and in which labor could place confidence; this faith in the S. L. P. was necessary for a clean movement; this lacking, chaos would begin. Lack of confidence in the S. L. P. on the part of the working class was a lack of confidence in our class itself.

Some corn must have been trodden on. The speech was truly magical. This same "Socialist too" so changed his position as to declare that Socialism would never give to Labor all it produced, he'd guarantee that; that it was "too far distant"; what we wanted was something now, etc. He became so inflated with natural gas as to hint at victory over the S. L. P. arguments. I instantly challenged him to meet Comrade Kriz in public debate. His gas meter dropped with a sickening thud, but he "accepted." We hope to report on the "picnic" next week.

Moral: Whenever you see a non-chaperoned freak, and hear him go into a trance on the beauties of Socialism, and how he is a "good Socialist, too," etc., push him to the corner, make him take one stand or the other, make him toe the mark of the S. L. P. Do this and you will invariably unmask one of the meanest enemies of the working class—a man (?) that would sell his honor, his class, his all, for a mere chance to worship at the shrine of capitalism.

LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

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But how does it come about that the capitalist class succeeds in making profit? How is it that, with neither slaves nor serfs at command, members of this class contrive to pile up wealth to an extent which the greatest slave-owner or the most powerful baron could scarcely reach?—From Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

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What a low-down mean trick McKinley has played Bryan. While Bryan has been laboriously setting up the props for an anti-trust campaign, McKinley now comes, and, in his message, coolly declares himself against the trusts.

McKinley has learned the trick. It was long ago taught by Hamlet: If your enemy mouthes, you rant away as well as he.

In the meantime the question is timely, Which is going the other's way? Is the Democratic party going the Republican party's way, or is the Republican party going the Democratic party's way?

Let the "going our way" fiend answer.

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With the regularity of clock-work, application has again been made this year by the railroad companies to extend the time to equip the cars and locomotives with automatic couplers. The extension asked for is again one year.

Of course, the application will be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and another "labor law" will continue to plague the lives of the labor fakirs.

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These capitalist politicians of ours ARE innocents. What shall one say of this one, for instance: A Mr. Herbert Parsons, being a candidate for Alderman last election in this city, issued a circular in which he recites the numerous beauty spots that dot him all over, one of these being "Judge Advocate on the staff of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y."

He was, of course, beaten. Occasionally the workers, yet untutored by the Socialists, are guided by a correct instinct.

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Take it all in all, not the least significant vote, cast last November, is the one reported elsewhere in this issue as cast in Kentucky—over 600. That vote, an increase, at that, over last year's, cast in the midst of the Goebel-Taylor turmoil in the State, shows well. Such a 600 is a powerful nucleus. With such a nucleus of men, so thoroughly ballasted as not to be taken off their feet by trashy issues, cannot fail to develop powerfully.

Likewise significant is the vote of 69 cast in Haverhill for the S. L. P. There also, and, in a sense, more so than in Kentucky, false issues and cries blew a storm that might well be expected to blow down anything in sight. The S. L. P. square held its ground, however. All honor for the feat. The post is held for the future.

# THE SLUMS.

## An Element to be Guarded Against by Revolution.

### Natural Traitors.

**The Offal and Refuse of Society Readily Join all Movements of a Revolutionary Nature, but only Watchful of the First Possible Opportunity to Betray Such Movements—Capitalism Needs this Offal and Vice Versa.**

However numerous the menial class may be in all its ramifications, it is not now, and was not even in the luxuriant days of the declining Roman empire, capacious enough to absorb the whole propertiless class. The steady displacement of labor by the perfection of machinery, the concentration of capital, and a score of other causes, all of them the results of the development of capital, increase the number of the propertiless people immeasurably faster than they can be taken up by the class of the menials. To these masses, whether they consist of able-bodied men and women, or children, old people, the crippled and infirm, unable to work, there is nothing left but to beg, steal or prostitute themselves. The alternative forced upon these is either to perish or to throw overboard all sense of shame, honor, and self-respect. They could prolong their existence only by giving precedence to their own personal and immediate wants rather than to their regard for their own reputation. That such a condition cannot but exercise the most demoralizing and corrupting influence is self-evident.

Furthermore, the effect of this corrupting influence is all the more intensified by the circumstance that the unemployed poor are utterly superfluous in the existing social order; that, not only does it not need them, but, on the contrary, it would be relieved of an undesirable burden by their extinction. Whatever class is superfluous, whatever class has no necessary functions to fulfill, must perish; this is a law that applies both to the high and the low.

Beggars cannot even indulge in the self-deception that they are necessary to the social system; they have no recollection of a time when their class rendered any assistance to society. They are only tolerated. Humility is, consequently, the first duty of the beggar, and is the highest virtue of the poor. Like the menials, this class of the proletariat also is servile towards the powerful; it ekes out its existence from the bones thrown at it by the rich, how could it want to abolish them! Furthermore, beggars are not themselves exploited; the higher the degree of exploitation is carried against the workmen, and the larger the incomes of the rich, all the more have the beggars to expect. Like the menial class, they are partakers of the fruits of exploitation; what could move them to put an end to that system? When William M. Tweed, the shining star of Tammany twenty years ago, was unmasked and brought to justice for his wholesale plunder of the public treasury, it was this class among the population of New York City that stuck to him fastest; he had been a generous almoner to it; nor has the character of Tammany's "following" materially changed since then.

This division of the proletariat constitutes, strictly speaking, the slums; never yet has it shown the least spontaneity of spirit for resistance against the system of exploitation. But neither is it a bulwark of the present system. Cowardly and unprincipled, it readily leaves in the lurch those whose alms it has taken so soon as wealth and power have slipped from their hands. This class has never taken the lead in any revolutionary movement; but it has always been found on hand, during social disturbances, ready to fish in troubled waters. Occasionally it has given the last kick to a falling class; as a rule, however, it has satisfied itself with exploiting and corrupting every revolution that has broken out, and to be ready to betray it at the earliest opportunity.

The capitalist system of production has given strong increment to the slums; it steadily sends to them fresh recruits; in the large centres of industry it constitutes a considerable portion of the population.

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The American capitalists are starting early in Puerto Rico. There is a municipal election in progress on the island, under the supervision of our military authorities. Now, what are the qualifications for the office? Honor? Decency? No; that is not what we went therefor.

To be eligible to office in Porto Rico, under the Democratic-Republican superintendence of the United States, a man must be a tax-payer of the first and second magnitude. As the workingmen are too poor to have anything to pay taxes on they are disqualified from holding office.

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Supply and demand affect value and price locally and temporarily only. Underneath the ups and downs thus occasioned, the law of measurement of value in exchange by the quantity of simple abstract necessary social human labor works steadily on.—From Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

# THE PEOPLE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
| In 1890 | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| **In 1898** | **82,204** |

**The child comes into the world like a new coin with the stamp of God upon it; and in like manner as misers sweat down sovereigns by hustling them in a bag to get gold-dust out of them, so is the poor man's child hustled and sweated down in this bag of society to get wealth out of it; and even as the impress of the Queen is effaced by the miser's process, so is the image of God worn from heart and brow, and day by day the child recedes devil-ward.**

**MASSEY.**

### NO IDOLATRY.

**Not the least significant of the positions that the Socialist Labor Party stormed last election day, enabling it to deploy its ranks all along the logical line of battle in the class struggle of America, is that that unqualifiedly frowns down upon IDOLATRY.**

If any one thing more than any other is the distinguishing mark of the Socialist, that thing is veneration for FACTS. "Sentiment," "partialities," "leanings" always have a tendency to rear up against fact. To yield an inch to them is to slide down the slope, where, instead of adapting theories to facts, facts are stretched or squeezed so as to adapt them to theories; at the lowest bottom of the slope, idolatry, superstition, is rampant.

The idolater is a weak being, as needs must be he who stands not upon facts. He is like a feather in the wind, blown hither or thither. In his weakness, he becomes a dupe. Idolatry is that characteristic that always renders the victim of the weakness the toy of designing men. Idolatry is the weapon of the scoundrel wherewith to rule the silly. The idol, held before the idolater, renders him impotent.

Such an idol in this country is the word "Unionism"; and the idolatry, connected with the term, lies shattered behind the triumphant hosts of the Socialist Labor Party since last November 7.

**"Unions," "Unionism,"—these are not words or things to be taken as current coin; least of all are they words to bow down and worship. Noble as the "Union" is, when it is a Union, so hideous and ignoble is the thing when it is a masked counterfeit. A "Union," composed of workingmen, moving upon class-lines is an element of civilization. An organization, however, that is an appendage of the capitalist social machinery, such a thing is a disgrace to the workers, it is so much rubbish in the path of civilization, and whether it calls itself a "Union" or not, it is a thing to be condemned, shattered and swept away.**

**Time was, when still too tender of heart, which is the same as saying, too inexperienced in mind, the Socialist Labor Party was regularly made the victim of the "Union Idolatry." It had not yet learned that behind the word there was, as likely as not, to lurk the very foe that Socialism was in the field to overthrow. It has learned better since. A bitter experience taught it wisdom. It discovered that its prestige was sought, and, when gained, utilized by a class of men who, corrupt through ignorance, and malevolent through vanity, were unable to rise above personal and usually very petty purposes. That day has passed. Across a veritable hailstorm of "unionistic" denunciation, the Party beat its way to that place that it now holds.**

No sane man will hold that any or every twenty dollar gold piece put into his hand is genuine; the coin is struck against a hard substance; if the ring is false, it is rejected. So with the Union.

With the idol of the word "Unionism" shattered behind the Party, there lie a number of other idol-fragments connected with the same. The Party now stands erect upon its feet, unterrified by any ghosts or ghost stories, serene before any "names" that may be hurled at it. Capitalism cannot make the Party bow superstitiously before Idols.

### SHADOWS CAST AHEAD.

The news of the Movement that has of late been coming from Europe is far from reassuring for the European proletariat: the shadows it casts ahead of it are those of fresh Commune disasters.

On top of the cumulative evidences of so strong an injection of bourgeois radicalism in the Social Democracy of Germany, that the Party's recent Congress in Hanover failed to take the only stand called for by the insult hurled at it by Bernstein (one of its own members), who pronounced it a "bourgeois reform" party, cloaked in "revolutionary declamation," and summoned it to "dare appear what it really is"; on top of the decision of this year's Spanish Socialist Labor Party's Congress in Madrid to abandon the programme adopted in Barcelona, and henceforth fuse with the republican and federalist bourgeois reform parties;—on top of this all comes the demonstration, held in Paris on the occasion of the inauguration of Dalou's gigantic monument on the Place de la Nation, representing the triumph of the Republic. It is estimated that not less than two hundred thousand persons composed the revolutionary division of the manifestation; but that gigantic mass—a power, if intellectually united,—gave the picture of impotence: it was rent in fragments by the diametrically opposed mottoes that it carried, and the cries that went up from its ranks.

Whatever expectations may be entertained here of a peaceful solution of the Social Question, no such expectation is warranted in Europe. The nature of the Governments there and traditional conditions place that out of all question. The gathering social storm, gathering in dark clouds above the horizon of all capitalistic nations, may here, possibly, be peacefully dissipated, thanks to the still prevailing democratic-republican forms and political habits. But, at any rate, should the worst come to the worst here, the stiff and steady lightning-rod of the Socialist Labor Party will be potent to capture the lightning, and safely pocket the bolt. The tidings of the Movement in Europe denote the absence there of any such means of escape from disaster.

Democratic phantasia and bourgeois navel-strings is the worst combination to cope with the approaching Social Shock; the former heats, the other irritates the brains of Rage. Divergence, instead of convergence of thought is the result. What otherwise would be an Army becomes a Mob—with Catastrophe for its share.

THE pregnant feature of the Commune was that it became headless the moment Thiers caught its only head.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Not a little, and probably much, is to be inferred from this passage, found in the Columbus, O., "Press-Post."

> Mr. Cowels, who managed Toledo Jones' campaign this fall, just came back from Toledo to resume work at his old position as guard in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The war in the Transvaal is eliciting excellent satire from the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," the organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. Here is one:

> According to the "Irish Times" the British in South Africa are "holding their own."
>
> I am glad to hear it. If they keep on holding their own it might leave them no time to steal what belongs to other people.
>
> Of course, not having been a canteen sergeant in the Dublin Fusiliers I cannot, like Nunquam of the London "Clarion," lay claim slept in the same room as a militiaman) I yet to much military knowledge, but, (having know a thing or two.
>
> And I know that it causes a smile to play around my rugged Celtic features when I hear that the Jingo crowd, who a few months ago were swaggering about a British walk-over in South Africa, are now seeking solace in the hope that they even hold their own there.

A harlot wallowing in harlotry, yet preaching chastity; a thief rolling in stolen wealth, yet exalting probity; a hypocrite inhaling the fumes of his hypocrisy, yet declaiming upon the beauty of truth;—none of these is, nor are all put together, more nauseatingly repulsive as is the New York "Evening Post," organ of the "rifle diet for the workingman," commenting upon the present wars and prosperity in the following sanctimonious language:

> The lean years will follow the fat. Amid all the flaunting banners of modern civilization, it knows that the red flag lurks just around the corner. Crop failures or industrial disturbances may at any moment launch upon us an army of the unemployed and unfed. And be sure that they will practice in those pinching times the gospel our lives have been preaching to them in these prosperous times. Can we then turn about and bid them be patient and moderate, when we have been setting them the example of headlong and unwinking greed? Can we ask them to consider the public good, when we have been neglecting it for the sake of private gain? Can we appeal, against their passions, to courts and legislature and army, all which we have utilized, or allowed to be debased, to gratify our passions? These are questions, which make, to the attentive ear, the prosperous earth sound hollow under our tread.

Manila journalism is contributing early, and more than its mite, to the elucidation of matters that, it seems are closely connected with the Social Question.

Referring to a "contemporary," that evidently is not subsidized by the McKinley administration, and has been calmly publishing the facts in the case, the Manila "Freedom" (mark the name) says:

> That sheet has hesitated at nothing contemptible and devilish. It rakes around in the mud and filth of rabid, unintelligent, pimple headed criticisms of the Administration. It is the scurviest, scabbiest, meanest, most untruthful and dishonorable rag.

Judging from the known to the unknown, it is clear that the Manila "Freedom" has been hit hard, and that it is an enemy of Billingsgate.

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen," speaking for Messrs. Hayes and Bandlow, and a few other fakir-freaks, "cannot see why the Cleveland Socialists (read "Messrs. Hayes, Bandlow and a few other fakir-freaks") should not unite with the Social Democrats," of that town, "and form a strong organization."

Neither could any one else see why the two Cleveland sets should not unite: they are both crows of one nest, hatched out of eggs laid by the identical crow of "Get There," into the identical nest of "Corrupt Vain-glorious Ignorance."

What no one else can see, however, is that the union of the two sets would produce "a strong organization." Surely on the economic-political range, the laws of plain arithmetic are not reversed: 0 + 0 will everywhere produce naught but 0.

The Springfield, Mass., "Republican" is now, after election, helping to do what the Haverhill, Mass., "Gazette" started to do before election, to wit, enlighten the people upon the fact that Deb Democracy is Socialism in phrase only. Says the "Republican," quoting a Republican leader of its town:

> The only way for us to do now will be to adopt some of the best of the Socialist ideas, just as we have been ready to "lift" Democratic ideas that the voters were ready to accept.

This certainly is putting the case clear; it is even an improvement on the "Gazette." The party of Idaho and Hazleton butcheries never found any difficulty in "lifting" ideas from the party of Buffalo and Chicago outrages. Of course not. And it correctly concludes that Debs Democracy ideas can be "lifted" with equal safety.

The clown of capitalist society—the humorist or jokist—has recently exposed, through the columns of the Chicago, Ill., "News," one of the commonest false pretences of the capitalist swindler-upstarts. It is the commonest thing to hear the apologists of capitalist swindle to say: "Mr. So-and-So failed early in life, that is true; it is also true that he is now rich; and it is likewise true that he got his start (his capital) through a failure. But that is no proof that he is a dishonest man. Thirty years later, he returned to his creditors every cent that he owed them." The "News" jokist disposes of the case in this wise:

> "I am glad there are a few honest people left. Two years ago I sent a boy around the corner to buy a postal card. I have never seen the boy to this day." "You don't call that boy honest?" "Yes, sir! This morning I received a postal with this on the back: 'Dear Sir: Here is your postal. I started in business with the penny you gave me and have prospered.'"

The DAILY PEOPLE is greatly preoccupying the minds of the city politico-economic crooks. They are all burning 4-inch candles to their Patron Saint—Saint Crookus—, that the undertaking may fail.

We don't know whether there is any wisdom in burning candles to Saint Crookus; certain, however, it is that there is a good deal of sense displayed by these gentlemen in being filled with a holy horror—under the circumstances.

Congressman-elect, Roberts from Utah, has a poor chance of being allowed to take his seat in Congress. Congress is the lackey of the capitalist concerns interested in expanding the nation over the Philippines, so as to acquire at one full swoop a goodly supply of cheap labor. In order to succeed, they have found it advantageous to hug to their "sanctity and purity of the home" hearts a polygamous Sultan on the Islands. Something must be done at this end of the line by the "sanctity and purity of the home" brigade of hypocrites to conceal their conduct in the Philippines.

There is mourning just now in the camp of the "Volkszeitung" property-holders. The Franklyn Syndicate swindle played it upon them. Like regular property sharks, many of them bit at the bait—520 per cent. a year—and lost their whole deposit. Worst of all, for them, some of them were even in the employ of Miller to rope in their fellows. These agents are now very unpopular.—All around a complete picture.

The Harper Bros. publishing firm has gone into new hands, virtually. The first thing done, by the new administration was to save $120,000 a year in expenses."

This sum is, of course, taken out of the hide of employees, whose salaries have been reduced.

Thus these dependents are made to pay for the Seeley dinners of Mr. Horatio D. Harper, and his other extravagances.

Now that the DAILY PEOPLE is an assured fact, everything that can contribute to its success should be pushed. The Workingmen's Publishing Association (publishers of the "Abendblatt") have agreed to turn over to the Party their entire plant to be used in publishing the DAILY PEOPLE. The plant includes a Hoe perfecting press, capable of printing 20,000 papers an hour. At this time, then, a benefit for the Workingmen's Publishing Association is a benefit to the DAILY PEOPLE. So let your friends know that you have an engagement at the Grand Central Palace for Saturday evening, December 30th.

## A CRACK AT STUPIDITY.

### A Word About the Value Theory of Capitalist Professors.

What is Value, and how is Value determined are questions that have been glibly and hypocritically answered by every "professor" of political economy and every politician with which modern society is cursed. A century ago they put it thus:

> Value is determined by the law of supply and demand. If there is an abundance of wheat, the value of wheat falls. If there is a dearth of wheat, the value of wheat rises.

A couple of years ago the majestic Bryan flung his raven locks to the breeze and tried to tickle the chaotic fancies of the bankrupt farmers by singing the same song. He put it thus:

> A dollar has value. Decrease the number of dollars and you increase the value of each dollar; increase the number of dollars, and you decrease the value of each dollar.

It remained for Karl Marx to fling defiance to the whole world of the bourgeoisie by laying down the following proposition, which can be found on page four of "Capital":

> We see, then, that that which determines the magnitude of the value of an article is the amount of labor socially necessary, or the labor time socially necessary, for its production.

It is not exactly certain just whom Marx meant when he used the pronoun "we," but the supposition is that he included all reasoning beings—to the exclusion of all others. There are those, however, who class themselves as "reasonable beings," but yet are unable clearly to grasp Marx's analysis of value; and the reason is this: They have been used to studying the A, B, C's of everything first; they have proceeded from the easy to the difficult. In "Capital," Marx wisely reverses the process; he begins with the difficult and ends with the easy. And the man who gets through the first few chapters of the book can go through the remaining chapters on an automobile. If he doesn't get through with those first few chapters, he might as well not get through with any of the others at all. He is useless.

#### "Economics of Socialism."

A short time ago H. M. Hyndman, of London, was requested to deliver a series of lectures on Marx's "Capital," with a view to aiding the student in getting a clear grasp of Marxism. He delivered seven lectures. They have since been published in book form, with the title "The Economics of Socialism." The keynote to the volume is expressed by the author as follows:

> The thorough knowledge and understanding of what the word Value means is essential to any fruitful examination of the capitalist system of production . . . . Having arrived at a clear conception of what Value is, and the measure of such Value, we are in a position to go farther and examine how riches are accumulated, and whence they are derived in our existing society, where the capitalist system of production prevails.

Hyndman begins his book with a careful survey of the methods of production that have lived and died from savagery to civilization. The following chapter-titles give an idea of the scope of the work:

1. Methods of Production.
2. Value.
3. Surplus Value.
4. Circulation of Commodities.
5. Industrial Crises.
6. Rent, Interest and Profit.
7. The Final Utility of Final Utility.

The chapter on "Rent, Interest, and Profit" is exceedingly valuable just now when the reactionists are attempting to scuttle Socialism by attempting to persuade Socialists to go to the rescue of the little business man, and to emasculate the revolutionary principle of the Movement by howling for "reforms." It shows how the land-capitalist, the money-capitalist, and the machinery-capitalist are all sucking the life blood of the working class, and that it makes no difference to the working class which little bunch of capitalists gets the biggest share of the blood.

"Economics of Socialism" is a trustworthy introduction to the whole range of fact and theory of the Socialist movement. It should be read by every student and mastered by every Socialist.

Price, handsomely bound in cloth, $1.20.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
147 E. 23d street, New York City.

## Rend the Veil.

By Stanislaus Cullen, Spokane, Wash.

Instead of the religion of Jesus Christ the church to-day preaches the religion of Capital: its creed, "Keep the working masses submissive to the privileged class."
Nowadays atheism itself, while pretending to lift the veil that obscures man's vision, really outdoes the church—if that be possible—in holding down the veil.—John Hossack.
The Southern plunderer is veiling his purpose and so is his northern compere. Rend the veil.—Daniel De Leon.

Rend the veil that blinds the worker; tear the mask from off the face
Of the murderous robber system that degrades our time and race.
Turn truth's searchlight on the scoundrels who, with holy cant and guile,
Seek to hide its savage horrors; seek to gloss this system vile.
Make it clear to every worker that the atheist and the priest
Are twin brothers leagued against us, are partakers of the feast,
When they side with our exploiters, when they battle for the Beast.

Rend the veil of racial hatred; proletarian look and learn
That the capitalist cares for color only when it serves his turn.
He has phrases fine and thrilling that he marshals when he needs:
"The supremacy of white men" is but cant—the wage slave bleeds.
"Nigger" merely stands for laborer; in our eyes he casts that mote
While he robs the black and white slave of the sacred right to vote.
He would give the lie to Lincoln; make a farce of what Abe wrote.

Rend the veil and show the capitalist in control of church and State.
Press and party do his bidding: "Now and ever make them hate.
Struggle with and kill their brothers"—so they strut and so they brag.
Crying "Rally for the Party," "for the creed," or "for the flag;"
Thus they keep our class divided: Church and Party, Black and Pale.
While they rob us at their leisure. Socialists! Comrades! Shall we fail
To obey the thinker's warnings? From their purpose rend the veil!

**The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.**

## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—What do you look at me so reproachfully for?

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking sad and still more reproachfully)—Ask your own conscience, it must surely smite you.

U. S. (hilariously striking his breast)—No "smite" here! It is peaceful and happy, like that of the distinguished cherubs who polish up the golden harps of the angels in heaven.

B. J.—Look at your shoes!

U. S.—What's the matter with them? Are there any flies on them? Don't they shine bright?

B. J. (satirically)—They do shine bright.

U. S.—Man, what's the matter with you? Out with it!

B. J.—I shall out with it. You know I am poor.

U. S.—I do; do you blame me?

B. J.—You know I need every penny I can get.

U. S.—I do; and so do I need every penny.

B. J.—You used to come to me regularly twice a week, and have me shine your boots. For three weeks you haven't patronized me and I notice that during that time your boots looked as if they were shined six times a week instead of once.

U. S.—So they are.

B. J.—Is that right of you; to withdraw your custom from me and take it to someone else?

U. S.—Oho! Now I catch on.

B. J.—I ask you is that right that you pay some other bootblack and give me the slip?

U. S.—Didn't you say you needed every penny you can get?

B. J.—That's just it.

U. S.—And won't you admit I need every penny I can save?

B. J.—Sure! I would not complain if your shoes remained unpolished, but you are getting more shines now than ever; so you are now spending more than ever.

U. S.—There's where you are off.

B. J.—Do you mean to tell me you don't have your shoes shined now more frequently than when you used to patronize me?

U. S.—I don't mean to tell you that. On the contrary, I told you I now get them shined six days in the week.

B. J.—That's fully three times more than when I used to shine them for you.

U. S.—Correct!

B. J.—Now, why this bantering? You need every penny you can save. That's true; go ahead and save. But if you now indulge in six shines a week to your two shines formerly, you now spend three times as much with the bootblacks as you spent with me. And that's wrong.

U. S.—If I spent more with others than I did with you, or even if I dropped you and spent as much with others as I did with you, you might have cause to complain. But I don't, and you have no one to blame but yourself for your stupidity.

B. J.—My stupidity? You now pay less for six shines than formerly you paid me for two?

U. S.—That's just it.

B. J.—You used to pay me a nickel for a shine, that was 10 cents a week, and you mean to tell me you get six shines for less?

U. S.—Just so! Nothing is less than 10 cents. I now get, at a first-class shinist, as you must admit by the looks of these shoes, six shines for nothing.

B. J (shocked)—For NOTHING!?!?!

U. S. (cool as a cucumber)—For nothing.

B. J. looks amazed.

U. S.—Let me explain this thing to you.

B. J.—Do, if you please, I implore you.

U. S.—Do you remember the talk I had with you some time ago, showing you that the concentration of capital was inevitably throwing more and more men out of work and grinding down out of their independence more and more small, independent concerns, like yours, for instance?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I told you how this development was leading us to the point where the masses would be paupers, and a few would be lords?

B. J.—Yes, but that's nonsense.

U. S.—That's just what you said. Now, then, the place where I bought these shoes keeps six bootblacks in its store, and if you buy shoes there you are requested to have free shines in the store, and you are entitled to all the shines you want. See? Have you been displaced by the machine, or haven't you, eh?

B. J.—Free shines?!

U. S.—In the competition going on between capitalist and capitalist they undersell each other. A way of underselling is to give away something. The large shoe stores give away shines, in this way they take away the trade of smaller concerns, and also the trade of such cockroaches as you. As the process of concentration tends to reduce the wealth of most people, most people feel compelled to be very saving. That's my case. I now save in shine and am better shined. And people like you, who believe we Socialists talk nonsense, will have sense knocked into their heads only in proportion as they are made to suffer.

B. J.'s head drops.

U. S.—People like you keep themselves in poverty. That would be their own business. But by doing so you pull all of us down. And then such people as you have the cheek to blame us if, by reason of our poverty, we go where we can save money!

B. J.—Now I understand why I have lost so many customers!

U. S.—I hope you do now understand it. And I hope you will stop being the fool you have hitherto been of allowing the old party politicians to fill your head full of chaff; that you will join the Socialist Labor Party; and that you will with the rest of us try to overthrow the system of capitalism that impoverishes all of us, and place the tools of production and the land in the people's hands.

## Election Returns.

### KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—The result of the official canvass of the vote of the State of Kentucky has been announced to-day. The S. L. P. vote is more satisfactory than might have been expected, in view of the extraordinary pressure of the contest between the two capitalist parties. The candidates on the S. L. P. State ticket are credited with the following votes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Schmutz, Governor | 615 |
| Delaney, State Treasurer | 573 |
| Palmer, Superintendent of Instruction | 567 |
| Caldwell, Auditor of Public Accounts | 559 |
| O'Hearn, Commissioner of Agriculture | 565 |

The S. L. P. vote for Governor by counties was as follows:

| County. | |
|---|---|
| Allen | 1 |
| Anderson | 2 |
| Ballard | 3 |
| Barren | 1 |
| Bell | 2 |
| Boone | 7 |
| Bourbon | 1 |
| Boyd | 7 |
| Breckinridge | 2 |
| Caldwell | 6 |
| Calloway | 1 |
| Campbell | 33 |
| Carter | 1 |
| Christian | 6 |
| Clark | 1 |
| Clay | 1 |
| Crittenden | 1 |
| Cumberland | 1 |
| Daviess | 6 |
| Edmonson | 1 |
| Estill | 1 |
| Fayette | 3 |
| Fleming | 1 |
| Franklin | 3 |
| Fulton | 5 |
| Garrard | 2 |
| Grant | 1 |
| Graves | 1 |
| Grayson | 1 |
| Green | 1 |
| Greenup | 1 |
| Harrison | 1 |
| Henderson | 4 |
| Hickman | 1 |
| Hopkins | 1 |
| Jefferson | 175 |
| Jessamine | 1 |
| Johnson | 3 |
| Kenton | 35 |
| Laurel | 1 |
| Lawrence | 10 |
| Lincoln | 3 |
| Livingston | 1 |
| Logan | 1 |
| Madison | 1 |
| Mason | 4 |
| McCracken | 9 |
| Meade | 1 |
| Mercer | 1 |
| Montgomery | 1 |
| Ohio | 3 |
| Pendleton | 4 |
| Powell | 1 |
| Pulaski | 7 |
| Robertson | 1 |
| Rockcastle | 1 |
| Rowan | 1 |
| Shelby | 3 |
| Simpson | 1 |
| Todd | 1 |
| Trigg | 1 |
| Trimble | 1 |
| Union | 1 |
| Warren | 1 |
| Washington | 1 |
| Wayne | 3 |
| Webster | 3 |
| Whitley | 1 |
| Total | 935 |

From 50 out of 119 counties, no S. L. P. votes are reported.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—The official count shows that the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, J. A. Rugemer, polled 420 votes in the State of Maryland at the last election.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The vote cast for the S. L. P. candidates at the municipal election, held here yesterday, was as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lawson, Mayor | | | | 345 |
| Hennessy, Alderman | 1st | Ward | | 433 |
| Howard | " | 2d | " | 547 |
| Worster | " | 3d | " | 416 |
| Fulton | " | 4th | " | 599 |
| Holland | " | 5th | " | 673 |
| Morin | " | 6th | " | 411 |

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6.—The city's reputation for corruption in municipal politicals was more than sustained at yesterday's election. The laws were violated openly on every hand, and where protests were entered, they were sidetracked. Howvr, in a total vote considerably less than last year, we held our own and even gained a few votes. Comrade McFadden, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, polled 269 votes. The votes cast for the othe candidates were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meal, Alderman | 1st | Ward | | 415 |
| O'Hara, | " | 2d | " | 490 |
| Walsh, | " | 3d | " | 581 |
| Kestenbaum | | 6th | " | 430 |
| Parkinson, Assessor | | | | 430 |

## Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party of Toronto will nominate 5 candidates at the ensuing municipal election (Jan. 1).

FOR ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—Chas. C. Woodley.
" 2—Wm. Thompson.
" 3—Herbert S. James.
" 4—Thos. Roberts.
" 5—Daniel Hedley.

Last year we had 706 votes. This year we expect to have a large increase in spite of "prosperity."

**Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.**

# ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

### Report of National Organizer, Thomas A. Hickey.

The Socialist Labor Party Movement is a movement of the working class, it is run by the working class, for the working class, and all other honest citizens are admitted on the side.

Knowing this, we also know that whenever our movement in any State, county, or section falls into other hands than those of the proletariat, confusion abounds, freakishness runs riot, corruption stalks supreme, the crape of disappointment decorates the movement, and weeping willows are the symbol of the day.

It was even so in California.

When the elements of progress and reaction met on July 10, the crack of the club on the heads of the Tammany heelers was heard throughout the nation; and California shivered from San Diego to the Oregon line. Built on the sands of sentiment, the crazy structure commenced to sag, the men who read the "Repeal of Reason" were plunged in wild despair, the Christian Scientists felt it was a manifestation of Mrs. Mary Eddy's power, the Vegetarians made a vicarious atonement of a porterhouse steak to help them find where they were at; the "religious" sections (fact) got out their Bibles to see if there was anything in Revelations that warranted the row; the briefless shysters who were in our movement for the purpose of fishing in the muddy waters felt that this was their chance, so they read the constitution for the first time, and speedily demonstrated to the frightened freaks that the National Executive Committee broke the constitution 76 times, and if they did not, they ought to anyhow.

The Debsy Jews and their enemy, the "Tageblatt German," formed a coalition, with the soft expressed hope of making the "Tageblatt" and the "Yidish Vorwärts" the official organs of the S. L. P. Benham chuckled at the inviting prospects of plunder that would arise from the row; Wilkins climbed on the fence with a copy of the subscription list of the "Class Bubble" in his hands, prepared to jump wherever his subs listed; Harriman stopped in the middle of an extremely interesting article on "the pies my sainted mother used to make," and an earnest recital of the strings of bologne sausages, which Miss Kilfobycock presented him with, all to be published in the next "Class Bubble," then he headed his privately owned van for 'Frisco, to consult with the Debsocrats, like Liess and Andre; while over all the din could be heard Edlin's shrill voice, shrieking: "Dis vos a row between the Jews and the Germans and the Irish-Americans; give us a convention, and all vos well." Confusion worse confounded was the order of the day.

In the midst of this storm another sound was heard. It was the rallying of the stalwarts who read our national organ, THE PEOPLE. For a moment they were thrown off their feet, but they quickly recovered, fired back the bogus, and demanded the straight stuff as of yore. Their hard hearts did not melt at the sufferings of poor Ruby Rochfort; their movement was a serious thing to them; they were organizing a revolution and they knew it. They were not in the S. L. P. to while away an idle hour in metaphysical discussion of the "whenceness of the thusness of the now." Mary Eddy might be embalmed in Boston baked beans for all they cared. This they knew, and stood for: that the national convention laid down a certain line of policy in '96; the National Executive Committee carried out that policy unswervingly, the Kangs sought to overthrow it in a treasonable way, the Kangs must be smashed, and they were.

When I reached Los Angeles from Utah on August 17, I found our Comrades very much perturbed about the vote on the National Executive Committee resolutions. Two of the four organized Wards had voted dead against the National Executive Committee—24 to 2. These two wards were known as the "silk stocking" Wards. The membership was made up of Christian Scientists, divine and profane healers, Mormon ministers, real estate sharks, and shyster lawyers—old women of both sexes all of them; a motley crew who were in the S. L. P., and they did not know why and could not understand, but they were against the National Executive Committee on general principles, anyhow.

We called a meting for members only. It lasted from 8 p. m. until the small hours of the morning, and ended by the freaks throwing up their hands in wild despair, admitting they knew not where they were at, and promising to go back to their wards, rescind their vote for the Slobs, and vote straight for the National Executive Committee. They did so; and remained straight for 22 days; then Harriman came along and talked to them; then they rescinded their former vote that had rescinded their original vote, and they voted once more for the Slobs. Like the sow that washed clean, they returned to their wallow. Since then they have been reading the "bogus," God knows what condition their minds must be in now. But that matters nothing. The majority of workingmen remained straight, and with them Los Angeles.

After visiting San Diego, San Bernardino, and San Jose, I came to San Francisco, where the battle of California was fought.

The row and my visit combined threw the crooks in our movement into a paroxysm of fear. They dreaded the exposure that was bound to come. For years they plied their trade of political and other crookedness, without fear, relying on a foolish notion, now discarded, amongst our Comrades, that a man's private life has nothin to do with the movement. The Socialist can be as tolerant of the small pecadillos of life as any man. We do not expect that each woman shall wear the vestal veil, or that the men will be all he-virgins. We do not denounce the man who looks on the beer when it foams, or brand as a criminal the fellow who does not break his neck to repay a borrowed $5.00 bill, but tin horn gamblers and self-confessed crooks of the Benham type, Libertines and worse than that of the Benton of Cincinnati, and Barnes of Philadelphia type, political crooks of the Harriman type,—these will not and cannot stay in our movement without instant exposure. But of that more anon.

To offset the results of my visit, a secret meeting was called by Edlin. Whom did he call to that meeting? Herein is a joke that shows the idiocy of this typical Debsy Jew. When the "Bogus" reached 'Frisco, Edlin said: "This is a fight between the Irish and the Americans, on the one hand, and the Jews and the Germans on the other. Believing this, Edlin, the Jew, calls a secret meeting to help him in his fight. Whom does he invite? Four American lawyers, one American architect, one American printer, and one American editor. The only German that shows up is thrown out, and a Jewish Comrade and his wife, who were present, attack Edlin in a most vigorous fashion.

At this secret meeting the constitution is read over and dissected by the "legal lights"; a resolution is drawn up recognizing the Slobs; a special meeting of the Central Committee is decided on to take place 24 hours after my arrival, so that the Section can be put on record before I can explain the situation to the Comrades: they were afraid of a repetition of Los Angeles.

Everything was cut and dried. Benham was decided on for chairman; Edlin was to introduce the resolution; Harriman was to invite me to speak first, and he was to reply. Each was to get a half hour. I was not to have any reply. Finally his side was to be published in the "Class Struggle," our side to be kept out.

On the night appointed I went to the meeting with Kingsley, of San Jose. Kingsley started the row by exposing their secret meeting, and pointed out that, as they presumed to put the National Executive Commitee on trial, and as I was the counsel for the defendant, what a piece of fraud it was for the four lawyers who prepared this conspiracy to ask the counsel for the defense to speak first. A long wrangle ensued. I got the floor and said that inasmuch as any who voted for such a traitorous resolution would put himself outside of the Party, it was immaterial who spoke first. I then spoke for 30 minutes, showed up the "Volkszeitung," and warned them of their fate if they voted for the resolution. Then Harriman spoke, and based his argument on the "Board of Appeals." As, according to Section 1, Article 4, the Board of Appeals is not allowed to have anything to do with the case, of course, his whole position fell to the ground when that clause (Article 1, Section 4) was pointed out. Knowing that some of the honest Comrades might be influenced by Harriman's specious argument, I challenged him to meet me in debate next night; he accepted. The vote was then taken, and stood 13 to 11 to recognize the Slobs.

* * *

The next night Harriman and I met in debate in the Labor Bureau large hall before the members of the Section. I opened for 45 minutes, and asked him the following questions:

1st. Is it not a fact that up to July 10 the National Executive Committee lived strictly up to the letter of the constitution?

2nd. Is it not a fact that the National Executive Committee carried out the Party policy as laid down in the National Convention?

3rd. Is it not a fact that the editors of our official organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," up to July 10, carried out the Party policy, as instructed by the convention and general vote?

4th. Is it not a fact that the meeting that sought to depose the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary and Party editors was an illegally called one.

5th. Even if the meeting was legally called, it was only a meeting of Section New York. Therefore, they could not depose, even if every member of Section New York was present, as the constitution says: "All Sections may depose," there being 9 Sections, with 9 separate charters, one could not do the work of nine.

6th. The constitution, Article 1 Section 1, says: "Any member of the National Executive Committee may be suspended for neglect of duty." Is it not a fact that you cannot point to one matter in which a neglect of duty occurred?

7th. Is it not a fact that the ruling power in the Socialist Labor Party in this and every other country is the general vote; this being so, what became of the vote cast by Section 'Frisco (79 to 1) to have the Party own its own press. It being counted by the National Executive Committee and cancelled by the Slobs, how can you recognize 7 "Volkszeitung" bullies who commit the crime of putting themselves above the general vote?

8th. Is it not a fact that the chief duty of the National Executive Committee in all countries is that of carrying out the Party's policy? This being admitted, have not the Slobs put themselves outside the pale of the Socialist movement when they denounced the Party policy, while claiming to be the National Executive Committee?

9th. Finally, having called a meeting illegally, having attacked our National headquarters and our National Officers like midnight assassins, and being assisted in the outbreak by Tammany heelers, having slapped our Comrades in the face by cancelling our general vote, having denounced the Party policy, having committed all these crimes, do they not stand before the S. L. P. as men who suspended themselves, leaving the National Executive Committee with no other course to pursue than to recognize that suspension and make it official?

Harriman was in trouble right here. His "Board of Appeals" position tumbled over his head; he stood in the ruins of his previous night's argument, helpfloundered around, not answering one question, but making all sorts of silly charges. "Why is Hickey in California?" "Why did De Leon send his hired man here?" "Why, to disrupt our Movement." "De Leon is jealous of us." "He wants to see the California movement broken because he can't control it." "He is a tyrant and a boss. It is rule or ruin with him." "Why does Hickey try to take my scalp? Because his boss wants it"; and so on, and so on, abusing, threatening, foaming at the mouth, but not one word of argument, not one attempt to answer the nine questions asked him. Harriman was a dead cock in the pit, a terrible warning to would-be Kangaroos.

So the row raged. The 'Frisco edition of the "Volkszeitung," the "Tage-

(Continued on page 4.)

# AUSTRALIA MOVING.

### The Beginnings of and Work for a Socialist Labor Party.

Slowly,—very slowly, owing to the frequent attempts at "short cuts across lots" in the past,—yet steadily, there is a class-conscious political party of the working class rising in Australia. The Sydney, Aus., "People," writing on the subject, under the caption: "A Labor Party; It's Work and It's Methods," presents this well-digested argument, together with some interesting information:

"Politics is that branch of civil government that treats of the administration of public affairs.

"A political organization is an organization whose object is to get control of the machinery of government, in order that the members of that organization may put into law the ideas that the organization holds.

"A labor party should be a political organization seeking to control the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be run and all the powers of government used to support and advance the interests of the working class.

"A Labor party should have other reasons to show for its existence. The Socialist sees that the present system of capitalistic production is the direct cause of the indiscriminate wealth and luxury of the capitalist class and their parasites on the one hand, and that it is likewise the direct cause of the abject poverty and pitiful destitution of the working class on the other hand. Furthermore, the Socialist proves that the cure for these evils will be found in the Socialist system of production, by which is meant a system of production under which the means of production shall be owned by all the people, and under which every able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the labor necessary to feed, clothe and educate all the people.

* * *

"A Labor party, then, should be a political organization, whose members are doing all they can to bring about such a social revolution that the socialist system of production shall be in operation instead of the capitalist system of production. Naturally, the work of such a Labor party should be:

"1. To show the working class and all other honest citizens that politicians who uphold existing conditions use the machinery of Government to oppress and exploit the working class.

"2. To show the working class and all other honest citizens that with its present numerical majority, the working-class can, by acting as a class-conscious body, get control of the machinery of government, and then use that machinery of government to protect themselves from the exploitation of the capitalist class.

"3. To show the working-class and all other honest citizens, that the Socialist system of production and government will be a great improvement on the capitalist system of production and government. That is, it will be a great improvement to the working class. This proposition is proven every week in the columns of "The People," published under the control of the Australian Socialist League.

* * *

"Such is the work and duty of any party honestly desirous of benefiting the working class, and understanding the position of the working class. Such a party would have no hesitation in declaring itself

**The Socialist Labor Party,**

and until that party exists, there is no party organized in the interest of the workers. "The People" asks its readers to question whether any such party exists in Australia to-day.

* * *

It does not. But there exists the nucleus, a body of earnest men and women of the working class banded together to lay the foundation of that Socialist Labor Party, the true and only hope of the Australian workers. Those men and women are banded together in the Australian Socialist League for that purpose, and week by week and day by day they ask the attention of the working class and all honest citizens to their views so that, as their views are adopted by ever increasing numbers, the converts will come within the organization. To evolve a Workers' Party—a Socialist Labor Party—then, there is no divided duty. Join the Australian Socialist Ieague and aid in its work of agitation, education, and organization. Support its press—"The People"—regularly and consistently; show it to your mate and ask his support. Thus do you work for Justice and Humanity; thus do you aid yourself, your wife, and your children, as you can in no other way."

## Daily People Department.

Progressive Lithographers' Alliance, 170, S. T. & L. A., at its last meeting, held Dec. 5th, in Schoenfarber's Hall, 393 2nd avenue, decided to pledge itself to collect $150.00 for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. A committee of two was elected to communicate with the DAILY PEOPLE Conference, for the purpose of securing the necessary books and stamps; to secure subscriptions, and to devise ways and means of making good any deficit that may arise should the total of subscriptions secured amount to less than the sum pledged by the L. A. This committee already has a plan for the latter purpose. It is as follows: Members of the L. A. will be requested to contribute original water color sketches that will be exhibited and sold, by shares, or outright, at party festivals. Any Comrade anxious to purchase a good water color sketch in aid of a good object, should await the advent of the above contributions at the places above mentioned; $41.50 were subscribed at the above meeting. Lithographers not members of the Party Alliance, who sympathize with us in our endeavors and wish to subscribe to the DAILY PEOPLE Fund, are requested to write for information to Justus Ebert, corresponding secretary, 876 Greene ave., Brooklyn.

**Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.**

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

*Don't write on both sides of the sheet;*
*Don't write on tissue paper;*
*Don't write with pencil;*
*Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;*
*Don't crowd your lines;*
*Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;*
*Don't abbreviate;*
*Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;*
*Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;*
*Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;*
*Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;*
*Don't write on sheets of uneven size;*
*Don't take this ill.*

### An Evidence of Prosperity.

To THE PEOPLE.—So much is being said by capitalist papers about the remarkable prosperity that has come over the land recently that anyone would think it an easy matter to get a job. An out-of-town comrade tried his luck at our mills in Holyoke, but received everywhere the stereotyped answer, "no." Thinking that my influence as an Alderman might secure him a job, I questioned some of my Aldermanic colleagues who are superintendents and managers of big concerns, if they were putting on any help just now, but every time it was "no." We are busy but need no help. One manager said yes, but we want boys, "we like to encourage the boys." Being asked if he was paying men's wages to the boys, he felt insulted. Some concerns are working overtime and yet there are lots of men and boys out of work.

Talk about your heroes of the Cuban war, they become tiresome when you compare them to the heroes of the battlefield of labor. A number of workingmen were talking in an offhanded way about the death of the wife of one of their shopmates, who, they said, had sacrificed herself for her husband. He had been earning three dollars a week in one of the mills because his health was not good enough to demand higher wages. They had five children, and in order to keep them alive she went out washing and scrubbing until she collapsed from over-exertion. They felt sorry for the man—because, how was he now to support the children? M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 7.

### Breaking Ground in Montana.

To THE PEOPLE.—Since the visit of Comrade T. A. Hickey Socialism is agitating the minds of a portion of the workers of Butte. It can be safely asserted that the seeds of revolution sown here, particularly by Comrade Hickey's four lectures, together with a liberal distribution of our literature, are already bearing good fruit.

Debs and his manager were here shortly before. They received a grand reception from the local unions. A committee from the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly had that matter in hand. They managed to collect a snug little sum of money from the unions, to pay the fee for Debs' speech and expenses; —$200 was the price paid for the speech, other expenses extra. The Auditorium was packed before the lecture commenced. An incident occurred which was a gem in its line, showing in bold relief the advantages and good offices of the manager. That this incident be properly understood, it is necessary to state that at the annual meeting of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council a resolution was passed creating a Board of Education supplied with means for procuring and distributing literature. This committee had a lot of literature on hand. The night of the Debs lecture was considered a good time to distribute it. Nearly every one who passed into the hall was supplied with a copy of "Merry England" free. When the house was full, Mr. Rogers, Debs' manager, arrived with a lot of other literature, mostly packages of Debs' speeches. Each package contained a photograph of "the great star in the labor movement." Rogers informed the Reception Committee these packages were for sale. This was a paralyzer for the committee, who intended everything to be free, and had worked energetically to that end. When Rogers was informed that every adult had been supplied with a copy of "Merry England," a troubled expression settled on his mug. Great heavens, it would ruin the photograph sale! He determined, however, to make the best of it, and at the close of the lecture succeeded in selling a large quantity of the foremeantioned goods. Let the lucky buyers of the precious pictures congratulate themselves; this community is now amply fortified against any attempt of copper trusts, or of designing capitalists of any shade, to successfully assail our present standard of comforts. Is there not virtue enough in the picture of this great labor leader to soften the heart of the most merciless labor skinner extant?

On the whole, Comrade Hickey's meetings were poorly attended, one principal reason was that at the time he was here the people were out of their heads, in their frenzied efforts to give a fitting reception to the military heroes, the First Montana returning from their glorious campaign in the Philippines. Our audience averaged sixty per night for the four meetings. Considering everything, a better impression of our Party and its mission was made here than expected. The sober sense of a great many miners did not fail to note the contrast between the stagey methods of Debs and his manager and the unostentatious working class conduct of an S. L. P. organizer. Comrade Hickey and the undersigned took big chances in having to dig down into their own pockets substantially. We hired the Auditorium three nights, $12.50 per night; the fourth lecture was given in the Miners' Union Hall, which was tendered us free. At our second meeting the chairman of the Educational Committee, mentioned in the forepart of this letter, announced that we might rest easy as far as hall rent was concerned, and that the Educational Committee had assumed the expense of the hall. It is needless to say this was a welcome surprise. Now that the ice is broken here, we can rest assured that the next time one of our organizers comes to Butte, many welcome helping hands will be extended to him.

A Branch of the S. D. P. was formed here some time last August. I met some of its members a short time ago at a meeting held under the auspices of the Executive Board of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council to consider the question of putting a labor ticket in the field next year. An S. D. P. Solon rose and advised they put an S. D. P. ticket in the field, as it was the only Socialist Party that was growing fast, and that for some reason unknown to him the S. L. P., "that had been in the field a long time," did not grow, the few that were there now know a little more of the S. D. P. and of the S. L. P. than they did before. At another meeting of the same body held on the 25th inst., the fight resolved itself into a fight between Socialism and pure and simpledom.

Summing up, I opine that the S. L. P. will have the same antagonistic forces to meet here as elsewhere, among the biggest of which will be the fakir. JAMES LEMMON.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 27.

### Tribute to a Comrade.

To THE PEOPLE—I wish to say a few words to the members of the S. L. P., via the common people's "Rock of Gibraltar"—"THE PEOPLE."

Comrades: At our last regular meeting, the 4th inst., H. J. Shade announced his intention of taking up his residence in the State of California. Contemplating immediate departure to his new home, he tendered his resignation as Organizer of Section Thirty-eighth ward, S. L. P., Pittsburg, Pa.

In accepting his resignation, we deeply regret that circumstances over which we have no control should remove from our midst one, whose devotion to our cause, whose aggressiveness in antagonizing the mighty host of error which beets our pathway; whose clean cut, sharply defined, class-conscious Socialism stands forth a shining bacon light to guide the feet of those down-trodden children of toil who seek to escape from the cursed pall of capitalism;—has endeared him to the hearts of his Section Comrades, and impels them in this hour of parting to adopt and spread upon the minutes of their meeting this feeble token of their appreciation of the sterling worth and high qualities of their retiring Organizer:

WHEREAS, Comrade H. J. Shade, Organizer of Section Thirty-eighth ward, S. L. P., Pittsburg, Pa., has announced his intention of quitting our midst for a home in the Land of the Setting Sun; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we extend to our beloved Comrade our heartfelt thanks for the ennobling work he has performed in our community; that we express to him our sincere wish that his efforts will be blessed with success in his new fields of conquest; that we recommend him to the S. L. P. Comrades of his newly adopted State as a man so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the revolutionary movement, that all nature might stand up and say, „Here is a real class-conscious Socialist."

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed, for publication, to the recognized organ of the S. L. P., THE PEOPLE.

W. E. CREADY,
W. E. CREADY, Secretary, per D. C. G.,
Thirty-eighth ward Section, S. L. P.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 7.

### An Anxious Set of Questions.

To THE PEOPLE—The undersigned having kept tab on certain alleged Socialist (?) publications (?), viz., "The Slobbogus," "The Suckers' Crawl," "The Middle-Class Struggle," "Appeal to Nonsense," etc., has observed that in the last six months, or thereabouts, some individual in mortal shape bearing the patronymic of "De Leon" has been "demolished," "destroyed," "ended," "annihilated"—just 217 times by actual count, and he's not dead yet.

Now, what some of us common proletarians who are beset with the Adamic curse of mortality would like to know is, "What kind of a being is this De Leon?" Does he belong to Jonathan Swift's race of Struldbrugs? Or did he really discover the "Fountain of Youth" centuries ago? Is he a spirit of health or goblin damned? Or are these disembodied spirits, commonly known as kangaroos, pelting their ghostly shafts at some figment of their disordered imaginations?

Who can throw any light on this annoying problem or puzzle?

What we want to know, and rightaway, is this: If any member of the S. L. P. has got a monopoly on immortality or life everlasting, should he not be forced to "divide up" with other earthly pilgrims, or at least be placed in that position where his special monopoly can be socialized in the coming Socialist Republic?

Answers will be thankfully received by telegraph, mail, express or freight at the sender's expenses. JOHN R. ROOT,
121 Climax street, S. S.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12.

### New Era for Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE—Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., extends a hearty welcome to all Comrades and friends to visit our new headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue, where a reading room has been provided which will be open to the public every evening. All books on Socialism and economics as well as Socialist literature of all kinds, including THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the political party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, will always be kept on file and for sale.

Lectures will be held every Sunday evening at eight o'clock. The first of these meetings will take place on Sunday, December 17 inst., with remarks by Comrades Seymour, Clark and Schulberg. Come and bring your friends!

After being purged of the corrupt fakir element, which has heretofore blocked every effort to reach the masses by establishing ourselves in quarters of our own, where the Comrades and the public in general, interested in the abolition of capitalism and its concomitant system of wage slavery, may be free to come and go without the aid of private back door keys and having to run the gauntlet of a beerbloated kangaroo in the guise of a special officer who stands at the door, and who, on one occasion, when one of our Comrades went to attend the meeting of D. A. 12 in the Lyceum, at Sixth and Brown, accosted him with the remark, "There is the room where you meet, you are not allowed to go any further," and on another occasion during the Section meetings held there, when Comrades had difficulty in passing this gluttonous looking animal without a Labor Lyceum card, although they had their S. L. P. membership card. Progress under such conditions was impossible.

Another good feature of the move is that our hall will now be controlled entirely by the Party, which has not been the case heretofore with Section Philadelphia.

Nomination papers have been distributed for the purpose of putting a ticket in the field for the spring election, the first election in the new century. All members of the Section as well as all sympathizers of the movement who have not taken out some of these papers for the securing of signatures are requested to apply at once at the office of the Organizer.

Now is the time, boys; if you wish to see the old Quaker City advance in the work of pulling down the citadels of capitalism, not to forget that we need funds. We, therefore, request all such as are willing and able to help us, and those still holding tickets and money due Section Philadelphia, to send the same to Samuel Clark, Organizer, 1304 Germantown avenue, by December 23.

Onward, Comrades! To push the Socialist movement in Philadelphia to the front, in spite of the freaks and fakirs who use all the petty tricks of capitalism in their attempt to disrupt the Party.

FRANK STREIT, Secretary.

December 12, 1899.

### A Message of Chicopee Falls, Mass., to New Britain, Conn.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the Overman Wheel Shops, in Chicopee Falls, Mass., they have in vogue the "inventors' incubator" scheme, mentioned in THE PEOPLE some weeks ago as being something new in New Britain, Conn. Our workers of Chicopee very soon discovered that it was only a new scheme to save the bosses' brain power at the expense of that of the workers. Chicopee Falls workers clearly saw that the few dollars gotten that way injured them by throwing other fellow workers out of a job, and now they are not at all eager to invent for the benefit of the bosses. They instinctively recognize the class struggle. Chicopee polled 103 Socialist Labor Party votes at the recent State elections. R.

Chicopee Falls, Mass., Dec. 6.

### A Card from Comrade F. Serrer—New Haven Representatives of New York Police Spies Pitchforked.

To THE PEOPLE—Here is an attempt of the "Volkszeitung" to rob a Comrade, until recently a faithful supporter of theirs, of his good reputation, and besides cheat him out of money.

I had been agent for the concern until early in June this year, when I resigned from the position.

In October, this year, I was astonished to hear of a rumor set afloat by this "Volkszeitung" concern that I held money which I had collected for them.

On my request to them to let me know if such a story was true, a bill with $1.40 remaining as debt thereon was sent to me. The bill not tallying with the receipts on hand was refused. After three weeks' time another bill arrived making my debt $14.70 for "Volkszeitung" and $27.06 for PEOPLE.

The contents of this last "bill" were known at least two days ahead of me to the friends of the "Volkszeitung" here.

This last bill sent by them is nothing but a clumsy attempt to cheat.

From their own statement the following facts appear: If from the amount collected by me is deducted, not only the amounts I returned to them, but also the amount of $5.45, to which I am entitled for commission, they still owe me, according to their own figures, the sum of $1.69. But they are trying to beat—to cheat—me out of my commission.

Thus on top of an attempt to cheat me they try to defame my character.

The purpose of the lie is to hurt the Party. This and numerous other fake statements are the "agitation literature" used by the "Volkszeitung" crowd of New Haven.

I faced this gang in Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, offering $1 to every man who could prove OUT OF THE BILLS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" ITSELF that I owe the concern any money. I dared them to the proof. NOT ONE DARED TO TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE. F. SERRER.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 8.

### The Situation in Peekskill.

To THE PEOPLE.—Of all the crimes that pure and simple trade unionism is guilty of, Peekskill should be added as one of the counts of the indictment.

The new trade unionist maintains that pure and simpledom not only fails to organize the workers; that the defeat which inevitably follows where it does organize, creates apathy and indifference; that it takes years to recover from the stupidity and dishonesty which it fosters; that it helps to keep the worker in lethargy.

As proof, this village is a case in point. About twenty-five years ago the moulders struck and lost; up to this day you can hear them talk about the uselessness of organization; young moulders that were born after that famous strike, talk about it in a manner that would make one think that the blow that capital dealt their fathers was transmitted to the sons. Such is the result of pure and simple training.

We have here a cigarmakers' union, a skeleton of the moulders' union, and with the feverish turn of capitalist prosperity a few more unions were organized; the capitalists here don't seem to mind it; on the contrary, they welcome it. Why should they object? They know it is harmless; it cannot bite, and should it ever attempt, it will bite its own nose. They know they could wipe out the whole shabang to-morrow, and nobody would know the difference.

The organizer of these unions is "a strong labor man," elected trustee on the Republican ticket, endorsed by the trades council which is progressive enough to believe "in politics in unions and acts accordingly."

Such is the condition of affairs here. Of course, we have here some "old" Socialists who talked Socialism for ten years and would have talked ten more years had not the State Committee send Comrade Hickey to organize a Section. That settled it. To talk Socialism and to act Socialism are two different things. When the time came to act, they were not heard of any more. Some of these "old Socialists" help this "strong labor man" on the Republican ticket to organize those unions which will further tend to demoralize the workers.

What if the only hope of the Labor Movement in America depended upon these "old Socialists" and labor fakirs? It is terrible to contemplate. Will they always have their own way; will they continue to mislead the worker? That will depend upon the make-up of the Section here. The last attempt to subvert the Party from its revolutionary course had the same effect here as elsewhere: it clarified the Section; got rid of the "old Socialists"; we scraped off a few barnacles, we shall soon be in shape to set sail.

Section Sing Sing broke the ice. We shall follow suit, and when we do it will be clean cut revolutionary Socialist politics, and clean-cut revolutionary Socialist economics.

CHAS. ZOLOT.

Peekskill, Dec. 11, 1899.

# LETTER-BOX.

### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

H. A. G., PITTSBURGH, PA.—All that will be cured when the DAILY PEOPLE is on foot. In the meantime, write proper names very careful. Nothing is easier then to misread them. Send on the article. The printed matter will be returned after a while.

H. U., DETROIT, MICH.—The Pingree referred to is not your Michigan Pingree.

W. E. C., PITTSBURGH, PA.—That poem may yet be used.

H. H., UTICA, N. Y.—Can you remember something more about the poem? The words you quote are not enough to recall it.

C. L., LIBERAL, MO.—The original of your letter will be returned unpublished as soon as time has been found to take a copy for the Collection of Curiosities in this office. Civilization holds that it is immoral to make conclusions without even the shadow of an attempt to support such with at least allegations of fact. You may imagine yourself above the necessity of adducing facts in support of your conclusions; we don't share that fatuous opinion about yourself.

A. N. T., HACKENSACK, N. J.—All that talk of yours about Bryan's being "the candidate of the poor" and if defeated again "it is only Money Bags that did it, is bosh. Bryan is as much the candidate of Money Bags as McKinley. Here, for instance, are the words of Thos. S. Merrill, Secretary of the Bimetallic League of the Silver States. In a letter to the Salt Lake, Utah, "Herald" he says:

"If Bryan is defeated we must expect to see silver sold at a price that will be given it simply by its demand for use in the arts, which will certainly be not more than 40 cents an ounce. In view of these facts, the owners of silver-producing properties can afford to contribute at least the additional profits they receive from their own silver product for one month to the Bryanite campaign."

This incidentally disposes of our idea that the principles of Bryanism are at all nobler than those of McKinleyism. Both isms are well stocked with the dust, and both are out simply for some more. Neither has anything to twit the other with.

C. D. S., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Practice makes perfect. Persevere.

T. O. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Aguinaldo is not a rebel. The application of the term to him is a misuse of words. It is essential to a "rebel" to have owned allegiance to the power that he opposes. Aguinaldo, together with his following, never owned allegiance to the United States.

## The New Year People.

THE PEOPLE'S last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31,—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Owing to the crowd of other valuable articles this issue will be, like the May Day issue, eight pages in size; and, consequently, the price will have to be changed accordingly. Take notice of the below marked changes in price.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size.

This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

Rates: 1,000 or more copies, $7.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, $4.00; single hundreds, 1 cent a copy. This is a strict cash in advance rate, and only such orders that are accompanied with cash, will be recognized.


## LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

**147 East 28rd Street, New York City**

(Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.)

The following pamphlets are recommended to all persons desiring to learn the principles of the Modern Socialist Movement—its tactics and its development. There are also included a few books which are not written by Socialists, but which contain information that intelligent persons should possess.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karl Marx: | |
| The Communist Manifesto | $0.10 |
| Wage Labor and Capital | .05 |
| Value, Price and Profit | .35 |
| The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon | .25 |
| The Civil War in France | .10 |
| Frederick Engels: | |
| Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science | .05 |
| Hyndman and Morris: | |
| A Summary of the Principles of Socialism | .15 |
| Ferdinand Lassalle: | |
| What is Capital? | .05 |
| The Workingman's Programme | .10 |
| A. P. Hazell: | |
| The Exploitation of Labor | .05 |
| H. Quelch: | |
| Economics of Labor | .05 |
| Quelch and Wright: | |
| Socialism and the Single Tax: a debate | .05 |
| Lucien Sanial: | |
| The Socialist Almanac | .50 |
| Territorial Expansion | .05 |
| The New Trusts | .05 |
| Taxation | .05 |
| Daniel De Leon: | |
| Reform or Revolution | .05 |
| What Means this Strike? | .05 |
| Thomas A. Hickey: | |
| Tragic Pages | .05 |
| James Connolly: | |
| Erin's Hope | .05 |
| Paul Lafargue: | |
| The Religion of Capital | .05 |
| The Right to be Lazy | .10 |

We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, $1.60, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

For cloth-bound books, see advertisement on fourth page.

Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.

Make all money-orders payable to the New York Labor News Co.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, with Lucien Sanial in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Dec. 9th, showed receipts, $29.30; expenditures, $31.36.

A draft was submitted of the pledge to be signed by candidates for member of the National Executive Committee, the N. B. of A. and the National Secretary. Draft approved. Section Minneapolis, Minn., reported reversal of action of last meeting but one, when, due to a plot of Kangaroo elements in the Section, an anti S. L. P. resolution was pushed through at a poorly attended meeting. The Section was advised to rid itself of that element without further ado. Virginia State Committee reported the election of a new Secretary, H. A. Muller, Box 552, Richmond, Va., and the Maryland State Committee reported the election of William Mark, 515 W. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md., as secretary of the committee in place of R. T. Maycumber, expelled for misprision of funds and treason. Section Reading, Pa., reported expulsion of Andrew P. Bower, for conspiracy and treason. Section Los Angeles, Cal., reported the suspension of Henry Leach, A. J. Stevens, P. W. Williams, James Roche, and T. J. Spring for treason, and the expulsion for the same offense of Job Harriman and Lemuel D. Biddle.

Resolved to publish in THE PEOPLE a form of pledge for the Daily People Fund for subscribers to clip or copy.

The matter of the National Convention discussed, and action deferred till next meeting.

A. S. BROWN,
Rec. Sec'y, pro tem.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—To the Voters and Comrades in the Massachusetts Seventh Congressional District:—

Section Stoneham urges the formation of a campaign committee for the Seventh district in order that next year's work may be thoroughly and systematically carried out. That the matter may be discussed and plans formulated we invite all Sections to send delegates to a conference to be held in Lasters' Hall, Stoneham, on Sunday, December 31, at 3 P. M. A large delegation is requested, as there is much necessary work which must be done this year. The Presidential election always brings out a large vote; we must be thoroughly organized in order to meet the increased demands upon us. Some of the towns already have Sections, and the united work of these towns is certain to result in new Sections and increased membership in the old ones. All Comrades who can should attend this meeting.

Section Stoneham, S. L. P.
JAMES J. DEVLIN, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE.—Section Somerville will hold a meeting in room 16, Hill Building, Union Square, Dec. 22d, 8 P. M., for the purpose of organizing the city into Ward branches. Persons who have been receiving THE PEOPLE during the past three months are invited to attend.

### MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.—Regular meeting of State Committee in St. Paul., December 4.—All members present. J. W. Johnson was chairman. It was ordered that a full report of the experience of the committee with the late State Secretary be sent to N. E. C. Communications were received from New York, Winona, Henning and Duluth. The Secretary was ordered to call for nominations for eight members of the Socialist Publishing Association (publishers of the late Tocsin) to fill vacancies by expiration of term, and also to submit the question, "Shall the Socialist Publishing Association be Dissolved?" The Secretary of the S. P. A. was directed to take possession of the books now in possession of other parties and retain them. The President of the S. P. A. was directed to call a meeting of the Association as soon as possible to wind up its affairs and submit a report to the State Committee. The committee being informed that Section Minneapolis had again turned kangaroo, it was decided that unless the Section reverses itself at the special meeting already called, the committee would proceed to reorganize at once. Receipts, $25; expenditures, $17.93.

Special meeting December 7, in Minneapolis, Peter Rydberg, of Milaca, Minn., was elected member-at-large.

HAMMOND, Secretary.

DULUTH.—Section Duluth, S. L. P., has now an established headquarters at 125 West Superior street (over "Big Duluth"), room No. 5, which will be open to all. Party papers, books, etc., will be on file and free to all who will read.

All readers of THE PEOPLE and Socialists are invited to visit us, not forgetting to bring as many friends as possible.

Workingmen, make this your home! Help build up the Party of your class that it may soon proclaim your liberty. Remember the S. L. P. is not a debating society, where freaks meet and display their patent vest pocket remedies for saving labor, and howl about the "awful suffering" of labor, and then vote the capitalist labor-fleecing ticket. It is not a collection of disgruntled politicians who are sore all over because they failed to get a "job"; it is not a conglomeration of milk sops that have taken up Socialism as a "fad" as long as it will last. But it is a political party of laborers. It means business. It means death to the capitalist class owners of the tools of production and distribution, by which ownership it robs labor of wealth that morally and justly belongs to it. It knows that to overthrow this lazy class of high-toned robbers, it must strike at its source of strength, the political organism. Let all workingmen who desire economic and political freedom join the army of emancipation! Cease giving aid to your robbers, by supporting and joining the only party that ever did or ever will defend labor's interest. Hold high the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

LOUIS DWORSCHAK,
Sec'y Section Duluth,
105 W. Superior street.

### NEW JERSEY.

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Address communications to John Hossack, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y. 444

### NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of General Committee, December 9, 8.30 P. M., at 523 East Eleventh street, Manhattan. Kuhn and Katz presided. John Kleinberger was admitted as delegate for the 14th Assembly District, Manhattan; 26 new members were admitted. Charges were preferred against Benjamin Hanford for speaking and working against the candidates of the Party in the 16th Assembly District, Manhattan, and the Party itself. The 20th Assembly District, Brooklyn, preferred charges against 51 former members for disloyalty.

Communications were received from the "Abendblatt" and District Assembly No. 7, S. T. & L. A.

Roll call showed the following absentees:

MANHATTAN—Italian Branch; 1, 3 and 5, 11, 18, 19 and 21, and 26th Assembly District.

BROOKLYN.—3d and 9th and 6th Ward Branches; 2d, 5th, 15th, 16th and 18th, 21st (Branch 1) Assembly Districts.

Organizations will please take notice.

All the remaining organizations reported steady progress, and notable among the reports were the pledges to the Daily People Fund. To wit:—

MANHATTAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th A. D. pledged | $100.00 |
| 6th and 10th A. D.'s pledged | 86.00 |
| 13th A. D. pledged | 100.00 |
| 14th A. D. pledged | 185.00 |
| 15th and 17th A. D.'s pledged | 92.00 |
| 23d A. D. pledged | 150.00 |
| 30th A. D. pledged | 100.00 |
| 32d and 33d A. D.'s pledged | 500.00 |

BROOKLYN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6th A. D. pledged | 15.00 |
| 7th A. D. pledged | 200.00 |
| 21st A. D. pledged | 120.00 |

(Those A. D.'s not reporting any pledges have had no business meetings since the Daily People Conference met.)

All sub-divisions reported heavy purchases of the New Year's PEOPLE.

MANHATTAN—14th A. D. reported having open regular Sunday evening lectures.

28th A. D. reported the opening of permanent headquarters at 242 E. 80th street.

30th A. D. reported the opening of a club house at 1706 First avenue.

BROOKLYN—20th A. D. reports completion of plans for opening a club house.

12th A. D. reports the official vote credit to the 22d Ward as 258 votes as wrong; for upon its own canvass of Election Districts 296 straight Socialist votes were counted; thus giving us 38 more votes in that ward and branding the official figures as false.

21st A. D. reports that the Kangaroos of that district have affiliated with the "Social Democratic Party."

The Entertainment Committee was ordered to arrange a mammoth entertainment and ball at Lenox Labor Lyceum, Manhattan, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and Section New York on Washington's Birthday.

Edwin O. Smith was elected as member to the City Executive Committee.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

### OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Section Cincinnati will hold a special business meeting on Sunday, Dec. 24, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of discussing ways and means how to aid the DAILY PEOPLE, which is practically under way, and all comrades, sympathizers and readers of THE PEOPLE are urgently requested to attend. The meeting will take place at Trades Union Hall, Court near Main street.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN.—An American Section of the S. L. P. is to be organized on Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1899, at the Allentown Labor Lyceum, 815 Hamilton street (3rd floor). All those that like to help the movement along in this part of the Keystone State should make it their duty to attend and join the organization. Those that are interested in it and through one reason or another prevented to be present are requested to communicate their address to

P. HERRIGER,
520 N. Penn st., Allentown, Pa.

READING.—The following resolutions were adopted by Section Reading on Dec. 4, without a dissenting vote:

WHEREAS, At a meeting held by Section Reading, on August 29, 1899, at Reifsnyder Hall, Andrew P. Bower said among other things that he received blank nomination papers from a Philadelphia party, which he said was in rebellion against the Party; and

WHEREAS, There was published in the "Bogus People," issued under date of Sept. 21st last, over the name of J. M. Barnes and others, a statement in which the following language was used: "The Secretary of this Committee holds the receipt of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for about 2,900 signatures to the nomination papers of the Party." The alleged Secretary being Mr. Barnes, who also admitted at the Dauphin County Court, on or about the 17th of October, 1899, that he sent out blank nomination papers; and

WHEREAS, A. P. Bower, without due investigation as to the adoption of S. T. & L. A. resolution, placed the Party wilfully in a false position. And because of the further fact that he (Andrew P. Bower) failed to inform the Party State officials (whose duty it was to defend the Party's rights), of the rebellion or who the rebels were; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, Section Reading, S. L. P., adjudge Andrew P. Bower guilty of conspiracy and treason, and hereby expel him from the Party for same.

SILAS HINKEL,
Org., Section Reading.

### VIRGINIA.

STATE COMMITTEE.—The Sections in Virginia having by unanimous vote selected Richmond as the seat of the State Committee for 1900, Section Richmond has elected the following State Committee: Comrades T. A. Hollins, Otto Biersch, J. S. Knox, Jr.; J. E. Madison, H. Pilsworth, L. S. Mayo and A. B. McCulloch. Comrade H. A. Muller was elected State Secretary. His address is Box 552, Richmond, Va.

**General Agitation Fund.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $435.57 |
| Max Speng, Los Angeles, Cal., per T. A. Hickey | 2.00 |
| Fred. Schutte | 1.00 |
| M. R. S., Chicago, Ill. | 3.00 |
| Section Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 |
| Total | $446.57 |

**Daily People Minor Fund.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $2,388.25 |
| Wm. Nessler, Brooklyn, N. Y. | .50 |
| G. Kleindienst, Boston, Mass. | .50 |
| J. Churches, Eureka, Cal. | 1.00 |
| Total | $2,390.25 |

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

## Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City:

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of $..... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper n the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send $..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of $..... (or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name.....
Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part payment.

## Daily People Fund.

Pledges received by the National Secretary:

Albert Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., $10, by June 1, 1900.

Louis Cohen, East Orange, N. J., $25, by May 1, 1900.

John Arbore, Boston, Mass., $10, by May 1, 1900.


MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE AGITATION FUND
of the
**10th Assembly Dist. Branch, S. L. P.,**
on Sunday, Dec. 17, 1899, 8 P. M.,
at WURZLER'S HALL, 315 Washington St., BROOKLYN.
Tickets, Ten Cents Each.
For sale at:
A. C. Kihn, 35 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.
A. Klein, 284 Seventeenth st., "
T. J. Walsh, 22 Flushing ave., "
J. Ebert, 876 Greene ave., "
L. Abelson, 23 Duane st., New York. 443

Ask for S. T. & L. A. Label.

EckSTEIN BROS. AND JARM J. HAMMER
5¢ CIGAR 5¢

Ask for S. T. & L. A. Label.

**72 AVE. B., New York.**
A box of 25 samples sent to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of one Dollar.
*Exclusive Territory to Agents*


## About California.

(Continued from Page 1.)

blatt," had a pinocle following in the Section, with beer-sodden brains, and no amount of argument could reach them. This "German Socialist" paper, privately owned, is typical of all the rest of its kidney. As the following incident shows: They have a travelling agent, named Pfund. He met Dr. Dean, our State Secretary, in Washington, just after the row broke out. He said to Comrade Dean: "The Tageblatt" is all right. It can't die because we have the breweries and the saloons back of us." Needless to say, they are tax-payers, and are furious at the S. L. P. position on that question.

This "Tageblatt" company does the press work on the "Class Struggle." The latter paper owed a bill of $50 to the "Taggeblatt" when the row broke out. This was held as a club over Wilkins' head, and 'twas hinted to him, though not in so many words, that to stand straight would mean the stoppage of the press work, which would mean the death of his "Class Struggle." So Wilkins, lacking the backbone to make a fight, stood crooked and went by the board.

With everything at sixes and sevens, I made a last effort to smash the gang and restore order. I went before the City Central Committee, and requested them to hire a hall for a meeting, at which I would speak on the situation, and give the Comrades an opportunity to question me. By a vote of 13 to 11, my request was denied, Harriman and Benham speaking against it. I went out and hired a hall myself. I returned to the Central Committee, waved the receipt in Benham's face, and invited all Comrades and others to attend.

On the night selected, the hall was full. The Kangs wanted to elect the chairman, which was rather impudent, seeing that they refused to recognize me as national organizer. I, of course, appointed a loyal Comrade as chairman, and sailed in. I must plead guilty to being "abusive" that night; I was positively "vulgar," and as for "billingsgate," I outdid the Nazarene in the temple, as the following extracts from my speech will show:

"Having photographed the crooks in the East, with their Tammany affiliations, let us turn the flash-light of fact on your home crooks in the Golden Gate.

"You have all heard of the Colossus of Rhodes. That immense statue that stood at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes, with its feet on towers, 300 yards apart. Here in your movement you have also a colossus, this one a colossus of fraud. His name is Job Harriman.

"Three years after he joined our movement, in '94, he stood with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and the other on the tower of the Populist Party, when he was in their City Central Committee, with Mrs. Anna F. Smith.

"In '96 he stood with one foot on the tower of the Labor Exchange, when he was manager of their store, in Los Angeles, and had the other foot on the S. L. P.

"In '97, he stood with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and the other on the tower of the Social Democracy, when he was secretary of their organization in Los Angeles.

"In '98 he stood with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and he had the other foot on the tower of the 'Reverend' W. P. D. P. Q. Bliss's 'Union Reform League,' when he was on its executive committee in Los Angeles.

"Now, in '99 we see him standing with one foot on the tower of the S. L. P. and the other foot is in the slime of the Slobs.—Harriman is the California Colossus of fraud.

[Wild and terrible howls in four languages from the "Tageblatteers," freaks and business men present, punctuated by cheers from the S. L. P. stalwarts.]

"The next fraud we shall examine has beauty spots of crookedness all over him, B. Benham, the author (?) of another man's history. Who is this Benham? Even his own friends admit he is a "business Socialist." They tell you that he would not be in the movement 5 minutes if it were not for the business he gets out of it as a printer. He is a man who gets paid for work, and then sends in his bill over again, hoping that it will slip by unnoticed; but he is something more than that. In '91 he was in Salt Lake City; kept poker rooms for printers, and lived off the fleecings of his fellow craftsmen; he sold his whiskey on the sly; had cappers for his "game" on the side; and finally did, as all true patriots should, left the city for the city's good. Whether he was arrested in his departure by the police or not, I am not sure; but it is very likely in the circumstances.

"The next we learn of Mr. Benham, he comes to Portland, Ore., in '93, the panic is on and the working class is starving. Benham's noble heart is touched with the sufferings of the class he sponged an existence off. He proceeds to get up an entertainment 'for the relief of the sick and suffering poor of Portland.' The philanthropically inclined ladies and gents of Portland are requested to give up some of their wealth by Mr. B. The opera house is hired. He packs it to the ceiling. The sick and suffering poor are delighted; their eyes shine with anticipation of the good things in store. Then Mr. B. slides into the box office, grabs the receipts, slips out the back door, and takes the train for 'Frisco. The sick and suffering poor may continue to suffer for all of him. His business is to live off them, and he is doing it to the queen's taste. What is more natural than that such a scoundrel be the leader of the Kangaroos in California? In closing on Mr. Benham, let me say, in the words of Martha, in reference to Lazarus: 'Oh Lord, he stinks.'"

Next Edlin was handled. It was pointed out that when the row of July 10 broke out, he wrote to Comrade Kuhn offering to come down and fight the Kangs. When his assistance was refused, he went over to the Kangs.

Space will not permit further history of this corrupt gang of vultures that had fastened themselves on our movement.

A few days after this meeting, the referendum vote was taken. The section split in halves. The business men, the "Tageblatteers," and the shysters all voting for the Kangs. The working men, who did the work of the Section, voted with us. The Propaganda Committee, for instance, the chief working body in the Section, was "suspended" by the crooks, 11 out of 14 being loyal. 'Frisco had about 80 members, 600 stamps having been purchased in the previous six months. When the Section was rid of the Kang element, 37 of the 80 signed the roll and seven more joined next meeting. Our people were not particular about voting on the referendum, because the by-laws of 'Frisco were so worded that if at any time the majority of the Section should go against the National Organization, the minority should continue as representatives of the S. L. P. Hence we did not have to hustle for the vote, whilst the Kangs padded theirs in a remarkable way.

The following day Harriman had all the S. L. P. signs, arm and hammer and all, painted off the van, and in their stead appeared in big letters:

**"Edison's Phonograph Agency."**

Pisness. Why, of course. All the Kangs are out for pisness.

This van was built by some loyal Comrades in Los Angeles. The middle class element subscribed liberally to Harriman's $100.00 a month salary. Without the middle class, Harriman's salary would go by the board, hence his Kangaroo stand. But Harriman had to do without his salary anyhow, for his middle class freaks ceased to put up when the row broke out, and, of course, our loyal Comrades boycotted it.

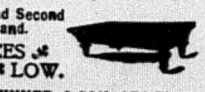
Hence, the Edison Phonograph signs.

We must learn the lessons this experience teaches. Our watchfulness must be redoubled. Our discipline must be maintained. Our courage must never waver in the exposure of fraud wherever found. With an esprit de corps and a discipline worthy of Napoleon's Old Guard within our ranks, with our being thrilled with a consciousness of the task we have set ourselves, the emancipation of our long suffering, guileless class, we shall move on, knowing, as the young mother knows her first-born, that the men who lay the foundation and raise the structure of the new society must be as clean as they are strong, as truthful as they are bold, and as uncompromising as the science that we teach.

And of such are the Comrades in California to-day. In Los Angeles, Stockton, San Jose, 'Frisco, San Diego, etc., etc.. the ranks are closed up; the freaks, frauds and fakirs are kicked out the movement cleansed by the gales of the oncoming revolution. From now on, healthy progress will be observed, and California will be heard from when we are hoisting our flag from the Capitol.

T. A. HICKEY.

New York.


**Billiard and Pool Tables**
New and Second Hand. PRICES LOW. Liberal Cash Discounts. BILLIARD SUPPLIES.

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**I. Goldmann's Printing Office,**
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.,
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

FOURTH ANNUAL
**Masquerade and Civic Ball**
—OF THE—
**Workingman's Publishing Ass'n,**
(ARBEITER ZEITUNG PUB. ASS.)
*Saturday Evening, December 30th, 1899.*
**AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,**
43d, 44th Sts. and Lexington Ave.
TICKET, - ADMIT ONE, - 25 CENTS.
Music by Krink's Military Band, L. A. 1028. 441
**$100.** In valuable prizes will be distributed to the most original, comique and handsome masks. **$100.**
Prizes awarded by popular vote. Masks getting the highest votes receive prizes.

The Fourth **Grand Annual Fair**
For the Benefit of our Swedish Party Paper,
THE "ARBETAREN"
(THE WORKINGMAN)
will be held at **Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East 56th St., N. Y.**
—On the Evenings of—
**Saturday, Sunday & Monday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of December 1899.**

Assisting in this fair are, besides a great many prominent comedians and singers, the following organizations: Scand. Sect., S. L. P., of Gr. New York, Branches 1 and 2; Scand. Soc. Club of North New York; Scand. Workingmen's Singing Chorus; Swedish Machinist Union, B. 98, S. L. & L. A. B'lyn; Swed. Soc. Club, Br. 7, S. L. P., and Swed. Machinist, Br. 282, S. T. & L. A., both of Newark, N. J., — and others. 442

"Arbetaren" is an arduous advocate of a "DAYLY PEOPLE," and a little encouragement will be heartily appreciated by all Swedish comrades. "Arbetaren" has done good work for the party in the past and will do so in the future. Many a swedish worker has through it been converted into a class-conscious champion for the cause of Socialism, and has been made interested in the progress of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

As this will reach the eyes of thousands who are not so situated as to be able to visit THE FAIR, we desire to make use of this opportunity to inform all comrades who come in contact with Swedish workers not able to profitably read English, that SAMPLE COPIES OF "ARBETAREN" can be had free, and also that the paper will be sent 2 months on trial for only 10 cents.

Subscription price is $1.50 per year and 75 cents for half a year. Address "Arbetaren," 35–37 Frankfort st., New York, N. Y.



# SOCIALIST BOOKS
## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Socialist should be an agitator three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Christmas is the three hundred and fifty-ninth day of the year 1899. If you desire to hasten the realization of the Socialist Republic, forward the agitation by purchasing Socialist books for the holidays. Below we give a list of selected books on Socialism and Sociology. They are all attractively bound in cloth (except when otherwise stated) and will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

**Capital.**
By KARL MARX. Cloth, $1.75; paper, $1.20
No description of this book is required. It discovers the secret of capitalist production through surplus value. With this discovery Socialism became a science. And it is with the facts found in "Capital" that Socialism is hammering its way to the Socialist Republic.

**The Student's Marx.**
By EDWARD AVELING. Cloth, $1.
The author describes his book as follows: "The 'Student's Marx' is intended for those who have read, and for those who have not read, the English translation of 'Capital.' To both this volume may be of use as a brief analysis of the main facts and conclusions to be found in 'Capital.'"
CONTENTS.—Commodities and Money; The transformation of Money into Capital; The Production of Absolute Surplus Value; The Production of Relative Surplus Value; The Production of Absolute and Relative Surplus Value; Wages; The Accumulation of Capital; The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

**The Economics of Socialism.**
By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, $1 20.
It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. "Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."
CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value; Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent, Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

**Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century.**
By. H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, $1.
There is no fact more patent than the fact that bourgeois political economists and middle class politicians have been unable to trace the causes of modern industrial panics. With the torch of Socialism, however, the task is an easy one. And in this volume Mr. Hyndman has examined all the principle crises of the present century and discovered that they have their roots in the chaos of capitalist production. It is about time for another panic to appear, and every Socialist should be familiar with "Commercial Crises"—it will help him to understand the panic.

**Religion of Socialism.**
By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
The "Religion of Socialism" is the first volume of a series of essays forming a critical exposition of Socialism, with its effects on the interpretation of history, on the popular views of marriage, religion, economics, law, justice, crime, commerce, and many other themes. In this volume Mr. Bax undertakes to answer practically every important objection that has ever been made to Socialism.
CONTENTS.—Universal History from a Socialist Standpoint; Socialism and Religion; Socialism and the Sunday Question; The Modern Revolution; Conscience and Commerce; Unscientific Socialism; The Criminal Court Judge; Some Bourgeois Idols; Imperialism vs. Socialism; The Capitalistic Hearth; Civil Law Under Socialism; Address to Trades Unions.

**Ethics of Socialism.**
By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
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GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 475

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF, 439
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION AKRON, S. L. P., MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M. Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organizer, Nic. Simon, 349 N. Arlington St.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 436

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 205½ South Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ West 1st st. cor. Spring. 436

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 169 E. 109th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received. 437

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street. 437

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 436

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome. 433

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mondays, at 8 p. m. 395

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren. 439

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 106th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M. 438

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 18, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 439

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